The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.....NO. 6839. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1872. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEW WORLD.

The Threatened Danger from the Memphis Ice Gorge.

The River Rising and the Boats Still in Peril.

How the Avalanche Fell at Cotton-wood, in Utah.

A Man Stabbed to the Heart in Louisville.

General News and Gossip from the National Capital.

THE GREAT ICE GORGE.

The Situation Practically Unchanged—Work at Gaining the Steamboats Continued.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Memphis this morning says the river has risen another inches since last night, and is now rising rapidly. It is almost choked with floating ice, which is thrown higher than the wharf-boats, and is coming down in such immense quantities that it is impossible to get any boat to the wharf-boats. The Memphis Ice Company, whose dock is above the gorge, has been unable to get a boat to the wharf-boat since Thursday, and has consequently been unable to supply its customers with ice. The Memphis Packet Company's steamer Belle of Pike, left Memphis for Vicksburg on Thursday, and has not been heard from since. The steamer Belle of Pike, left N. E. Walt aft on down, in order to secure her safety, and it is feared that she has been caught in the gorge. The steamer Belle of Pike, left Memphis on Thursday, and has not been heard from since. The steamer Belle of Pike, left Memphis on Thursday, and has not been heard from since. The steamer Belle of Pike, left Memphis on Thursday, and has not been heard from since.

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How the Flood of Water Descended the Mountain—Narrow Escape of Miners.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 27.—Full details of additional casualties that have occurred from the Cottonwood avalanche. It is ascertained that twelve men are missing. The dam burst from the mountain, a distance of a mile, with frightful speed and force. The storm prevented any warning of its approach being given until it was upon the miners engaged at the point where it crossed the road. Men, mules, wagons, and parts of cars were carried away like straw. The body of snow where the miners were at work is very large, and the excavating is very slow. One dead body was recovered yesterday. Eight others are known to be under the snow. The storm continues. The Deseret News says that those in the Little Cottonwood region are in great danger.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Account of New-Year Matter—Sentiment of Members—Personal Matters, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28.—The New-York visitors arrived this morning, breakfasted after that, and then left for Baltimore. The visit will long be remembered by the Washingtonians. Nothing has been omitted that could be done to make their stay pleasant, and the hospitality extended was unbounded. The New-Yorkers were highly pleased with their reception, and the feeling was reciprocated by the Washingtonians. The New-Yorkers were highly pleased with their reception, and the feeling was reciprocated by the Washingtonians. The New-Yorkers were highly pleased with their reception, and the feeling was reciprocated by the Washingtonians.

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AFTER THE STORM.

Review of the Condition of Our Public Thoroughfares.

Story of the Night's Work—Incidents—Effects of Ice Upon Shipping—Victory of New-York.

Yesterday, the third day since the great snow-storm of Christmas night, and the ninth of the City in continuous, but many elements improved appear. The snow, which fell Tuesday and even Friday, covered the thoroughfares with its pretty whiteness, but now, as regards its use, has arrived at that premature old-fashioned stage of existence which is a source of supreme difficulty in distinguishing between the sediments of the domestic ash-barrel and the thirty-driven dirt which the elements have bestowed upon us. Though for the shortest space possible, citizens for dinners their pedestrian exercise on the pavements, and indulged in a general chorus of growls against municipality, weather, and everything else that could be found to growl at, the temporary safe-landing of the passengers of the City, and those who had braved the dangers of the night, seemed to have done much to mitigate the asperities of the day. The Elevated Railroad has also done much to mitigate the asperities of the day. The Elevated Railroad has also done much to mitigate the asperities of the day. The Elevated Railroad has also done much to mitigate the asperities of the day.

SWITZERLAND AND THE VATICAN.

The very brief telegraphic received Saturday, simply announcing the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Switzerland and the Vatican, brought out unexpectedly, by an explanation of some explanation in the present relations existing between the Papal Court and the Swiss Confederation. It is well known that the Swiss Government has been for some time past in a state of great anxiety, and has been for some time past in a state of great anxiety, and has been for some time past in a state of great anxiety.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wrecks and Loss of Life on the Eastern Coasts and Abroad.

The Destruction of the Bark Lelah—Part of the Crew Perished—Terrible Work in St. George's Channel.

The Wreck of the Steamer off the Massachusetts Coast—Seven Men Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The survivors of the wrecked bark Rockett from Manila for Boston, have reached this city. A. C. Church, the first mate, states that the bark was sighted about 10 the 2nd inst. Before she struck she was about 10 miles off the coast. The vessel was soon after she struck she was about 10 miles off the coast. The vessel was soon after she struck she was about 10 miles off the coast. The vessel was soon after she struck she was about 10 miles off the coast.

DEPARTURE OF THE ADRIATIC.

A Vessel Starting Every Day Across the Atlantic, Midwinter.

The steam-ship Adriatic sailed yesterday from Liverpool. Many gentlemen were assembled on the quay to see the ship start, and several persons on board the steamship, in consequence of the reported dangerous condition of the vessel. Finally all but the steamers engineer and crew left, when the Company's special steamship attended the pleasure party, although they thought that the vessel, as the propeller had been examined by the Trade. The steamer was then ordered to proceed as far as Queenstown, where the pleasure party would leave her. The steamer was then ordered to proceed as far as Queenstown, where the pleasure party would leave her. The steamer was then ordered to proceed as far as Queenstown, where the pleasure party would leave her.

THE OLD WORLD.

Threatened General Strike of Coal Miners in England.

The Russian Czarewich Pronounced Out of Danger.

Probable Appointment of a New Captain-General for Cuba.

Indignation of the Prussian Government at the Pope's Allocution.

Perplexity in France Over the Reorganization of the Assembly.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Anticipated Strike of Coal Miners.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—It is expected that 75,000 British coal miners will strike work on the eve of January. George Rose, who was discharged from custody, having been examined and found insane.

RUSSIA.

The Czarewitch Out of Danger.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 28.—It is officially announced that the Czarewitz is now out of danger.

LATER.—The Court physicians have issued a bulletin stating that the convalescence of the Czarewitz has somewhat increased. Yesterday the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch expired, and had four and a half hours' uninterrupted sleep. He is stronger to-day than he was yesterday.

SPAIN.

Protestant Agitation—Probable Appointment of Gen. Prendergast Governor-General of Cuba.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—The Imparcial, in the issue to-day, says Gen. Balmaseda will probably be appointed Captain-General of the Island of Cuba.

GERMANY.

Indignation in Prussia at the Tone of the Papal Allocution—The American Minister Mistaken.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The North German Gazette stigmatizes the "allocution of the Pope" delivered at the Consistory held in Rome on the 23d inst. as one of the most unpardonable insults to the Emperor of Germany.

The colossal impudence of the Pope, says the Gazette, proves the inevitable necessity for the immediate passage of a law defining the boundaries between the State and the Roman Catholic Church.

The Gazette denies the statement that Germany has consented to co-operate with America and Russia in an effort to effect a settlement of the Laurium Silver Mines dispute.

Congress from France Not Expected.

The Succession to the Throne of the Duchy of Brunswick.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—After the 1st of January, prisoners sentenced to the New Penitentiary will be required to provide themselves with proper

The Spener'sche Zeitung sincerely expresses its desire of the Brunswick Council of Ministers issued on the 5th of December, providing that upon the demise of the present Sovereign, Duke William I., the ex-King of Hanover, or his son, shall succeed to the throne. The House of Brunswick is on the point of becoming extinct, as the present Sovereign, who is sixty-four years of age, has no children, and his brother, who succeeded, died the Duchy on the breaking out of the war in the City of Brunswick, Sept. 6, 1830, and was afterward declared by a resolution of the German Diet, "unfit to govern."

FRANCE.

Fruitless Discussion on the Reorganization of the Assembly—Refusal of the Provincial Mayors to Plaster M. Thiers.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The second Subcommittee of the Committee of Thirty on the National Assembly met yesterday, to consider the proposition of M. Rantin, a Republican Deputy, for the formation from the present Assembly of a separate legislative body, to be called the Senate of Control, and also other modes for forming an Upper Chamber. After a remarkably tedious session of three hours' duration, the Committee adjourned until Friday next.

The Mayors of several of the Communes of Paris have refused to illuminate the windows of M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, delivered in the National Assembly during the Orleans rule months ago for the purpose of the abolition of capital punishment for political offenses.

M. Gambetta, in his remarks, spoke ironically of M. Gambetta. These speeches, he said, were the cause of the peaceful tranquillity throughout the country, and the present agitation is absurd, according to his speech. It is probable that the action of the Mayors in refusing to illuminate will be made the interpellation of the Government upon the reopening of the Assembly after the holidays.

The National Assembly Asserts its Sanity—An Interview With President Thiers.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—As two years' confinement has been said to prove for any person of sound mind, the Assembly, by a vote of 434 to 214, has declared that M. Rantin is sane.

One of the Subcommittees of the Committee of Thirty of the Assembly agreed upon M. Ducuing, and a successful and conciliatory conference occurred on the various propositions for reconstructing the Assembly. The Republicans wanted the creation of a second Legislative Chamber, but made no decisive proposal in reference thereto.

The Paris Gazette says a Prussia is treating with Portugal for the cession to the former power of Delagoa Bay, an inlet of an Indian Ocean in South Eastern Africa.

The Spanish War Indemnity.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—France will pay Germany [illegible] of the war indemnity [illegible] of January, and will pay [illegible] amounting [illegible]

ITALY.

Inauguration of the French Ambassador.

ROME, Dec. 28.—M. Bourgoing, the French Ambassador to the Papal Court, [illegible]

BELGIUM.

Burning of the Brussels Bourse.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28.—The Bourse was burned this morning. The fire originated [illegible]

MEXICO.

An Election Decree to Be Issued Next Week—Warmer Weather.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 28.—The election for municipal officers at Tampico is reported to have passed off in a very disorderly manner. During the morning of the votes it is said that shots, several which might have well been considered dangerous, were fired. The opposing parties style themselves the Democratic party and Republicans, and each claims to have won the election. It seems [illegible]

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A DIALOGUE FROM PLATO.

"Ze kemps re mesure sumpleyd ter ze prentice."
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POOR POETRY POINT.

By Austin Dobson.

"In the year 3 we were at war with France,
In second thoughts it were a scrimmage rather,
Because I could hardly remember a time when
Europe had been at peace. In those days of
elegance I still always lived one's life as
if some dyspepsia or ugly heredity
lurked in their beds. The first was hardly a
hero where boys are not one dead, either
in battle or of his wounds after battle, or
of some dysentery or ugly heredity lurk-
ing in the system to rear, so he will die
early. For boys were a good deal
scarcer then in the service, and many had
to get into it very young indeed, and I had
been there myself for some years, and I
was a full lieutenant at the age of fifteen
and a half, and had already a
medal for saving life, and had been
slightly wounded, and was not at all
afraid of a shot or a shell, or a sword-
cut, or anything of that sort, and
thought myself a very fine fellow indeed,
and was very proud of my uniform, and
my position, and my pay, and my
prospects, and my future, and my
country, and my king, and my God, and
everything else, as I had been taught to
be, and as I am glad to say I still am.
"Then I was home on leave, and I had
been to the play, and I was coming out
of the theatre, and I was thinking of
nothing in particular, but I was in
uniform, and I had my sword on, and
my cocked hat under my arm, and my
hair was curled, and I had on my best
clothes, and I was very young, and I
was very happy, and I was very proud,
and I was very fond of myself, and I
was very fond of my uniform, and I
was very fond of my sword, and I was
very fond of my hair, and I was very
fond of my clothes, and I was very fond
of my life, and I was very fond of my
country, and I was very fond of my
king, and I was very fond of my God,
and I was very fond of everything, and
I was very fond of myself, and I was
very fond of my uniform, and I was
very fond of my sword, and I was very
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my clothes, and I was very fond of my
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and I was very fond of my uniform, and
I

BANKING-HOUSE OF
Hoyts & May, Bankers,
No. 30 Wall-st., New York,
offer the same facilities to
Depositors as Incorporated
Banks, and allow Interest on
daily Balances at the rate of
Four per Cent.

death of the latter year, Philip Medical Hall was the chief witness for the unhappy parent. His testimony assumes the complexion of attack of acute indigestion, Mr. Whistler himself to be liable to attack in that direction, as he remarks that he is shunned by mankind on account of his crimes; that he is especially hateful to his wife, his relatives, and friends. For these reasons he has withdrawn from England and from the circle of his attached schoolfellow, Denny Wright. His condition having somewhat improved, he returned to London, only to suffer a relapse, and to be compelled to seek change of air. He went to Dieppe, and there he remained for some time, but with no benefit. Finally he returned to London, and, in fact, to his old quarters, where he died. Dr. Hall's testimony was to the effect that the deceased was a man of intemperate habits, and that he had been for some time under the influence of delirium tremens. Mr. Whistler's counsel, Mr. Serjeant Parry, then addressed the jury, and endeavored to show that the deceased was not in his right mind when he made his will. He contended that the testator was a man of genius, and that genius was often allied to eccentricity. He also endeavored to show that his long malady had only endured for a short time, and that the jury ought to find that the deceased was not of sound mind at the time of the execution of the will. The Judge summed up, and the jury, after a short consultation, found that the deceased was not of sound mind when he made his will.

The most important instrument in the serious conspiracy in a child who, born in his father's absence, is now dressed in his brother's clothes and trained to personate the dead child. The presence of the second child of Mrs. Whistler has been a great bar to the success of the scheme, and the unhappy man got the truth of the story he fabricated when he saw him believe. But presently the blunder of a servant reveals to him the date of the year, and soon he gathers the truth from the artless prattle of his child. The discovery is a severe shock, however, until after the April banker's holiday. The poor invalid has recognized the love of his wife and the devotion of his friends, has learned that a son remains to him in the place of the lamented Pretty. His reason is restored, and the pathetic story terminates happily. "Marcel" has been fairly translated, and the drama was received with great applause. The audience followed the development of the fable with unusual attention, and keen sympathy was excited as the incidents gradually progressed in interest, until they culminated in the recovery of the hero. The construction of the play is certainly highly dramatic, but the comfortable conclusion was accepted as adequate compensation on this respect. "The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that M. Gounod's new work: "A new piece has just been produced as the Italian Opera, entitled 'Les Deux Reines,' a kind of epic poem, written by M. Legouvé, with musical interludes by M. Gounod. This kind of entertainment was much in vogue when the theatre was first introduced into France, and when preference were accorded as Italian troupes, who were withheld from the French, and it was cried across the other day in the Chamber of Deputies, but it failed. How Elie and Polphymnie will get on together at the Salle Ventadour remains to be seen, but it is feared that the two Muses will not agree, and that history is too stately and severe for harmony. M. Legouvé has selected his subject from the struggle between Philip Augustus and Innocent III. The French monarch cruelly repudiated his second wife, the Danish Princess Ingebourge, and married Agnes de Méranie, the first wife of Philip Augustus, while the second shared the throne of the conqueror of Bouvines and the renowned monarch who succeeded in bravely defying the thunders of Rome. Naturally the two Queens hate each other, and the struggle between them, which ends in the death of Agnes, is one of the most important

NEW-YORK'S DEFENSES.

Forts of the Canada Border and the Fortifications of Our Harbor.

Extracts from the Annual Report of the Chief Engineer of the Army—The Work of the Last Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27.—The report of the Chief of Engineers has just been printed, and includes the following, among many other items:

Fort Porter, Black Rock, near Buffalo, N. Y.—In charge of Major H. G. Wright, Corps of Engineers.—This work progressed during the year under the defense of the northern frontier. During the past year an iron well-curb, 30 feet in diameter, was placed in the well-shaft, bringing the depth to 70 feet. No appropriation asked for the work the present fiscal year.

Fort Niagara, mouth of Niagara River, New-York.—In charge of Major John N. Wilson, Corps of Engineers.—This work is situated at the mouth of the Niagara River, on the south shore of Lake Ontario. During the past year the seven upon the work had been employed in repairing and pointing stone wall, constructing new sewer and sewer in south ditch, repairing roofs of casemates, filling in around wood and earth, and setting plates and traverse circles. Proposed operations: repairing sea wall; constructing stone wall protection for salient angle of earth bastion; relaying pointing of stone wall; repairing roofs of casemates, and building new roof covering bomb-proof; repairing wharf, and other necessary operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. Appropriation asked for next fiscal year, $20,000.

Fort Schuyler, Throg's Neck, East River, New-York Harbor, in charge of Major John N. Wilson, Corps of Engineers.—During the past year this battery was finished, with the exception of laying the magazine doors and laying down brick-work and timber and gun-platforms, on which will complete the work. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was $10,000, which was made from the appropriation for the construction of Fort Tompkins, for detailed reports ending June 30, 1872. No appropriation asked for next fiscal year.

Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, New-York Harbor, in charge of Major G. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers.—During the past year the work progressed in repairing and putting stone wall, concrete and sewer, and sewer in south ditch, repairing roofs of casemates, filling in around wood and earth, and setting plates and traverse circles. Proposed operations: repairing sea wall; constructing stone wall protection for salient angle of earth bastion; relaying pointing of stone wall; repairing roofs of casemates, and building new roof covering bomb-proof; repairing wharf, and other necessary operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. Appropriation asked for next fiscal year, $20,000.

Fort Gibson, Gibson's Island, New-York Harbor, in charge of Major G. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers.—During the past year the work progressed in repairing and putting stone wall, concrete and sewer, and sewer in south ditch, repairing roofs of casemates, filling in around wood and earth, and setting plates and traverse circles. Proposed operations: repairing sea wall; constructing stone wall protection for salient angle of earth bastion; relaying pointing of stone wall; repairing roofs of casemates, and building new roof covering bomb-proof; repairing wharf, and other necessary operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. Appropriation asked for next fiscal year, $20,000.

Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New-York Harbor, in charge of Major G. A. Gillmore, Corps of Engineers.—During the past year the work progressed in repairing and putting stone wall, concrete and sewer, and sewer in south ditch, repairing roofs of casemates, filling in around wood and earth, and setting plates and traverse circles. Proposed operations: repairing sea wall; constructing stone wall protection for salient angle of earth bastion; relaying pointing of stone wall; repairing roofs of casemates, and building new roof covering bomb-proof; repairing wharf, and other necessary operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. Appropriation asked for next fiscal year, $20,000.

Fort Hamilton and additional, Narrows, New-York Harbor, in charge of Lieut.-Col. John Newton, Corps of Engineers.—During the past fiscal year the sea-wall of Hamilton battery No. 1 was completed, and the parapet of the same was commenced. The rear of the work was filled in with earth up to the level of the terreplein. The walls of the south circular magazine were carried up to the springing lines of the arches. The walls of the south circular magazine were carried up to the level of parade-coping. The casemate and sally-port arches were covered with concrete, and with earth filling, headed on the exterior slope five feet above the coping of the magazine

FINANCIAL.

THE INDIANA ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

ARTICLES AND WEST SIBLINES OF RAILWAY FROM INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, TO DECATUR, ILLINOIS, two of the largest railway centres in the West.

The WESTERN DIVISION (eighty-five miles) of this important line, opening, for the first time, direct Western communication with the

BLOCK COAL FIELDS

of Indiana, will be completed and ready for business, with an ample double-track freight and passenger equipment, by FEBRUARY, 1873.

It traverses a populous and richly cultivated district, now without railway connections, and it is assured a profitable business from the start, in coal and farm products.

A large part of the cost of construction has been, and will in the end be paid in cash by the Stockholders and people on the line.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable in thirty years, principal and interest, in GOLD, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Sinking Fund 1% per cent. of gross earnings.

Whole issue $6,000,000, of which those now selling are at COMPLETED ROAD.

For money by and interest secured by the Financial Agents of the Company (of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained.)

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1892, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and Oct. 1, at the office of the Union Trust Co., of New-York.

$500,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually at the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 90 1-4 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, 8 BROADWAY.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Bunnoss paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts drawn on the United States, giving prompt returns.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents—CITY BANK OF LONDON.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 76 William-st., New-York.

We offer for sale

THE FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. THIRTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE OHIO AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, extending from Ohio River, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the Principal and Interest of which are payable in GOLD in NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. Coupons are payable January and July 1. Bonds are of great convenience for investment, being issued in sums of $500 and $1,000.

The present net earnings, January 1, 1872, $64,413 62; September, $105,577 60; October, $121,057 20.

The road connects at the East with the Great Northern Railroads, and at Cincinnati with the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, and at Chicago with the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway.

THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Has completed and equipped ninety miles of its road, extending from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac, where connection is made with the Wisconsin Central.

The first mortgage bonds of the Company bear 8 per cent. interest, payable June and December, and limit the issue to $16,000 per mile. The present earnings will yield over 10 per cent. on the amount of bonds issued, and the country through which it passes is rapidly growing in importance, and the parties in interest are making their business known to all investors.

A large portion of the bond has been taken by parties in Milwaukee, and the remainder is now offered, the balance is offered in sums to suit, by

GREENLEAF, MORRIS & CO.,
No. 41 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT OR MONEY FOR TRAVELERS ON THE
CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 28, 1872.

BONDS WANTED.

Persons holding Compromise Bonds of the City of Allegheny, Penn., are hereby notified that the SINKING FUND for 1873 will be invested in those Bonds at the lowest rate offered.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1, 1873.

D. MACPHERSON,
Treasurer of the City of Allegheny, Penn.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP
WANTED AND FOR SALE BY
WM. C. ULMAN, 24 Pine-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD AND Currency Bonds of
WOOD COUNTY, WISCONSIN, AND THE TOWN OF PLOVER, Portage County, Wis., having 40 years to run, for sale by
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 44 Wall-st.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY will receive applications for the purchase of the REGISTERED BONDS, and other choice securities, at prices that will pay over twelve per cent. on investment.
EDWIN F. ELLIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 14 Pine-st.

RAILROAD IRON COMPANY,
FAIRCHANCE, Penn., Dec. 21, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the Borough of Connellsville, Penn., on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (eighth day) of January next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SPECIAL BANK,
CORNER BOWERY AND GROVE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

GEORGE V. TOUJAY, Cashier.

THE ARABIAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, 26th December, 1872.

The holders of this Bank are the electors of Directors &c., will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, 13th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. K. SCHERMERHORN, Cashier.

SQUARE NATIONAL BANK, 90 THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 16 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 140 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FOR SALE BY THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Agent for the City of Memphis, Tenn., $100,000 of the 7 per Cent. Gold Bonds of said City, issued for Seven per Cent. Redemption Bonds and cancelled. Interest coupons paid at the Fourth National Bank.

N. A. ANGELL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1872.

Bureau of Public Accounts,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN C. BRADLEY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 257 BROADWAY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1873, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

7 Per Cent. Gold

First Mortgage Bonds of the Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

We have for sale the above Bonds at the price we are offering our clients, after careful investigation of the road, and think any railway bonds upon the market. They are a first lien of any railway per mile upon a completed road, fully equipped, with A TRAFFIC GUARANTEE by which it is estimated that about one to two hundred thousand dollars of other traffic will be redeemed at par and nothing interest annually by us, thus giving the Bondholder interest on the drawn bonds over 10 per cent. advance on their investment, and nearly 12 per cent. interest until the bonds are drawn.

We invite the attention of capitalists to this security as a permanently favorable one, and shall be glad to furnish pamphlets, maps, and other information upon application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
A. S. BAYLIS & CO.,
No. 19 William-st., New-York.

New-York, Dec. 28, 1872.

LOST OR STOLEN.—GOING FROM STORE, No. 183 Chambers-st., to New-York National Exchange Bank, corner Chambers-st. and College place:

Check drawn by Henry K. Morgan, on Importers' and Traders' National Bank, dated Dec. 20, payable to order of Dillon, Read & Co. $20 00
Check drawn by Jas. Brown & Co., on Importers' and Traders' National Bank, dated Dec. 20, payable to order of Dillon, Read & Co. 25 00
Check drawn by Lee, Higginson & Co., on Importers' and Traders' National Bank, dated Dec. 20, payable to order of Dillon, Read & Co. 25 00
Check drawn by Jas. Brown & Co., on Importers' and Traders' National Bank, dated Dec. 20, payable to order of Dillon, Read & Co. 25 00
Check drawn by Lee, Higginson & Co., on Importers' and Traders' National Bank, dated Dec. 20, payable to order of Dillon, Read & Co. 25 00
S. C. National Bank Commerce, N. Y., dated Dec. 20, payable to order of Dillon, Read & Co. 100 00
Check drawn by Dillon, Read & Co., Charleston National Bank, S. C., dated Dec. 20, payable to order of Dillon, Read & Co. 100 00
Check drawn by Thos. Smith, Jr., Baltimore, Md., on Merchants' National Bank, N. Y., dated Dec. 20, payable to order of Dillon, Read & Co. 100 00
Check drawn by T. & H. Hall, on New-York National Exchange Bank, N. Y., dated Dec. 20, payable to order of Dillon, Read & Co. 100 00
Check drawn by A. Stout, on Metropolitan National Bank, N. Y., dated Dec. 20, payable to order of Dillon, Read & Co. 100 00
Check drawn by Jas. H. Barnes, on Nat. Bk. of Commerce, N. Y., dated Dec. 20, payable to order of Dillon, Read & Co. 100 00
Check drawn by Gilman & Kennedy, on Nat. Bk. of the Republic, N. Y., dated Dec. 20, payable to order of Dillon, Read & Co. 100 00
Check drawn by Gilman & Kennedy, on Nat. Bk. of the Republic

THE RECENT FIRES.

The Report of Fire-Marshal McSpedon.

His Absolution Regarding Barnum's Museum Disregarded—The Cause of the Conflagration Due to Centre-Street—The Burning of Holland's Confectionery Establishment.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon, having concluded the investigations into the origin of the recent disastrous conflagrations at Barnum's Museum, at the Oxford Building in Centre-street, and at Holland's confectionery in Mercer street, yesterday afternoon prepared the following report on the causes and origin of these fires, which will be found full of most interesting facts and deductions:

THE FIRE AT BARNUM'S.

After a careful and thorough investigation of the fire at Barnum's Menagerie and Museum, on Fourteenth-street, which occurred on the morning of the 14th inst., I have arrived at the following conclusions: On the 14th of November last one of my assistants, Officer A. H. Mooney, made an examination of the premises, and reported to me the condition of the building. He pronounced it to be most dangerous, so far as the heating was concerned, and liable to take fire at any moment. He also pointed out these facts to the managers of the Museum and Menagerie, and they promised to have the dangers remedied as soon as possible. From this report, I considered it my duty to give this place of amusement a careful personal inspection, but a press of business at the moment prevented my carrying out that intention. On the 30th day of the same month I again visited the premises, and no alterations had been recommended had been made. He made a second examination, and reported the place to me as being in the same condition, and added that the people in charge of the place seemed very indisposed to place any confidence in my opinion. I called the attention of an accident in the building. My officer explained the difference between the ordinary steam passing through heating pipes, and what we call superheated steam.

(This superheated steam is the vapor that passes through pipes when the fires have been heaked more than the ordinary standard of the feeling of human for the day seems limited. It is one of the most dangerous and inritable elements we know of, and one of the most destructive agents we have to contend against.) And notwithstanding the strong expressions of opinion made both by him and myself, Mr. Hurd told Mooney, as his last visit to the Museum, that "when he saw a fire from that cause he would believe it." I then considered it my duty to report to the underwriters the condition of affairs at the Museum. They thereupon visited the premises, and, I believe, considered "of no account." I had pointed out, the treatment of a camel (hair policies, unless the necessary improvements I suggested were carried out. These admonitions were entirely neglected, and it will be observed by the testimony of the master builder, Mr. Ball, that even he made some alterations in the steam-pipes, by cutting away the wood-work and other combustible material that surrounded these pipes, on the 14th inst. Still these alterations were not adequate in my estimation for the preservation of human life, and so separate the dangers of spans during the progress of the entertainments. The seeming failure to discover the investigation into the origin of the fire will bear me out most forcibly in the conclusion that I arrived at. In my opinion, as an expert, the fire originated under the floor, immediately over the boiler, and from superheated steam, which, in the efforts to its destructive power, if time is allowed, to gain ascendancy is sure to be the cause of terrible results.

THE GREAT CENTRE FIRE.

In continuing this subject, I come next to the discussion of the fire that occurred in the Centre on the evening of the 24th inst., where so many lives were unfortunately lost. From all my examinations, the testimony taken by my assistants, and the reports of my officers, who have several times carefully gone over the premises, I have arrived at the conclusion that the fire originated in the first portion of Dan. Drew's store, on the third floor of the building Nos. 51, 53, and 55, and from thence spread to the other structures, which are now a mass of ruins. From all the particulars that I have gathered, I learn that two boys were washing off the presses with benzine, and the vapor from this liquid got into the furnace, which was probably thrown on the floor by some careless person, and before many minutes the entire interior was a mass of seething flame. I found that before the people employed upon the premises could get from the premises in which the fire originated, all egress from the building was shut off. The exterior means of escape were most meagre, and the unfortunate loss of life that has occurred was unquestionably due to the negligence and interested parsimony of the proper authorities. The utter neglect and waste of proper precaution, and the criminal indifference of the proprietor of the building, during the time that has elapsed since the fire occurred will fully illustrate to the public at large the difficulties I have to contend with as caterer for the safety of the community. It has shocked me personally, and I have no doubt, thousands of my fellow-citizens, to see that the ashes and charred bodies of the unfortunate poor girls who lost their lives at this fire, should still be left buried beneath the ruins, and no effort made on the part of the culpable owner of these buildings to search for the bones for their weeping relatives, who were driven to the verge of madness by seeing these decent interment. I discovered that immediately adjoining the only staircase of this building was a large elevator, that served during the fire as a flue to convey the flames to the floors above. If this trap had been constructed for the purpose, and formed of the foundation with a view to escape, I believe that a far more effectually performed is terrible work of destruction. There is but little room to doubt that the remains of Aaron Nimms Bebee—six young women and one boy—lie crushed beneath the mass of brick and burned timbers now heaped upon the foundation of the ruinous structure, and only their death, and sorrow in the hearts of their friends and the public at large.

In the building there was but one staircase; and I have no scruples to say that it had the infernal machine, the elevator, was placed close to it, so that when the flames caught hold of it it was night almost impossible to gain a passing; all manner of escape was cut off from the people above. The fire-escapes, or the complicated machinery meant to be escapes, fitted upon the outside of the building, were simply man-traps, entirely inadequate for their intended purposes, and in a most wretched condition.

THE FIRE AT HALLARD'S.

Pursuing the subject still further into our latest disastrous fire caused occurred at Hallard's confectionery, manufactory, in Mercer, between Broome and Spring streets, on the 25th inst. I discovered that this conflagration was one of those accidents that no human foresight could have anticipated or prevented. Every precautionary measure had been taken by Mr. Hallard to guard against the possibility of fire, but, as I said before, his precautions were of a human kind, and, when and where it was least expected. I cite this instance particularly as a warning to the community, and I sincerely trust that the contractors and engineers of large establishments throughout the City will pay careful attention to the points I have indicated. This fire, like the others, I have been able to penetrate to originated in the basement under that portion of the building connecting the Broadway with the Mercer-street property, and caused by sparks from the furnace, some of which coming in contact with some shavings and other combustible material, ignited the same, and the flames soon enveloped the wooden beams, burst forth into flame in the morning, and caused the terrible conflagration as all have witnessed.

THOS. McSPEDON, Fire-Marshal.

Fatal Explosion in Shattuck's Lead Mines.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was started in the kitchen-range at the residence of Dr. Campbell, No. 142 West One Hundred and Fifteenth-street. Half an hour later, while Mrs. Ella Campbell was standing close to the stove, the water-boiler suddenly burst, and scattered the boiling water and burning cinders over the face and hands of Mrs. Campbell, and severely injured the servant-girl, ten years of age. Mrs. Campbell was at once attended to, and everything done to relieve her sufferings, but she died at 12 o'clock. The cause of the explosion is not definitely known, but it is supposed to have been due to the freezing of the pipes and the overheating of the range. The accident last was thirty-five years old, and until recently resided in Brooklyn.

Mysterious Death of a Monk Clerk—Verdict of Accidental Drowning.

Coroner Young yesterday held an inquest in the case of Frederick Campbell, who, it was alleged, had committed suicide on Friday, at his apartments, No. 242 Fifth-avenue. It appeared from the testimony given that the deceased was twenty-six years of age, married, and had been employed in a responsible position in the banking house of Vermilye & Co., No. 16 Nassau-street. He resided at No. 242 Fifth-avenue, with his father, Mr. Jacob Campbell, President of the Pacific Bank. The deceased had been somewhat troubled about his business, which occupied his exclusive attention, and frequently appeared absent-minded and low-spirited. On Friday morning he got up as usual, but complained of feeling ill, and went to bed about 11 A. M. At length inquiries to some extent were made, and he was seen in his room, taking some sleep and a few small pockets from the pocket in which he kept his money. A few moments later the report of the pistol was heard, and on rushing into the room the deceased was found lying upon the floor, with a bullet-wound in the left temple, which had entered the left breast, four inches above the heart, one of the arteries of which had been severed. After hearing the testimony and Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental shooting, as has even been. The family of Mr. Campbell were in good circumstances, and confirm the view of the case taken by the jury. It is believed that the revolver of the pistol got tangled among the pockets which the deceased had in his hand at the time.

RAILROAD MISMANAGEMENT.

Unpardonable Conduct of the Conductors of a New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Train—Indignation Meeting by the Passengers.

The second Atlantic express-train of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad left Syracuse on Christmas night at 9 o'clock, for New-York. On reaching Albany, on Thursday morning, several empty sleeping-cars were attached to the rear, which made the train so heavy that as soon as the storm commenced it was almost impossible to move. The conductor was requested on, to detach the empty cars at Poughkill, but he refused in a most insulting manner to do so. At 2 o'clock the train reached a point a mile South of Dobbs' Ferry, and became blocked in the snow. A committee of the passengers again asked the conductor to detach the empty cars, and were again met with a refusal. They then signed that the train be backed to Dobbs' Ferry, where the passengers could communicate by telegraph with New-York, and get food and fuel. This appeal was also unheeded, and the unfortunate occupants of the carriages were left perishing with hunger and cold for twenty-four hours, until relieved on Friday. As Thursday night approached, the conductor and the sleeping-car conductors left the train and did not return until 7 o'clock on Friday morning.

Not a single effort was made at any time to start the train, although all day Friday there were six engines on the opposite track trying to extricate a snow-down engine. The passengers, feeling indignant at the conduct of the conductors, called a meeting on the train on Friday morning, to take action on the matter. C. P. Morgan, Esq., of Auburn, was chosen Chairman, and T. K. Fuller, Esq., of the Syracuse Bar, Secretary. Resolutions were passed censuring the action of the conductors in leaving the train when every effort was made to get it on, and censuring the railroad Company to take serious notice of their conduct. In addition to the Chairman and Secretary, the resolutions were signed by the following passengers:

Hon. Attorney-General Barnard, Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Daniel Ferguson, Utica, N. Y.; D. Calkins, Wayland, N. Y.; C. W. Chapin, Auburn, N. Y.; Hon. Hamilton Ward, New-York City; C. F. Wood, New-York City; E. B. Hamilton, Saratoga; Chas. Hoffman, Saratoga; Hon. Thomas Murphy, New-York City; J. Liddell, Rochester, N. Y.; Hon. M. Calvin, Rochester, N. Y.; Colonel Moore, Tarrytown; Colonel Sanford, Auburn; Hon. Augustus Schell, New-York City; Hon. Wm. Kelly, Albany, N. Y.; C. G. Sandford, Utica, N. Y.; D. G. Adell, Chicago, Ill.; John W. Ford, Fort Plain, N. Y.; C. F. Mix, Milwaukee, Wis.; Hon. Thomas Murphy, New-York City; Harper, New-York City; J. B. Wood, Syracuse; J. John Quinn, New-York City; Wm. Gall, New-York City; A. Brown, Utica, N. Y.; H. H. Comstock, Little Falls, N. Y.; Colonel Bingham, New-York City; Wm. Jr., New-York City; Alfred Spaulding, Long Island; G. R. Rhea, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Littlefield, Belleville; C. G. Gregory, New-York City; E. A. Sandford, Rome; A. Lawrence, Fairville, N. Y.

At 9 o'clock on Friday afternoon the steamer, guided by the rescued by Conductor John Young, of train No. 72, from Troy.

THE ARMORIES.

Meeting of the Board of Supervisors Yesterday—The Location of Armories—The Mission Hall Fiasco.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, Supervisor Van Schaick referred to the allegations of fraud, publicly made, in connection with the leasing of Mission Hall by the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms of the Board, and asked the Mayor to appoint a special committee of three to make an investigation, as he did not think the Committee on Armories, &c., the proper persons to sit in judgment on their own acts.

Supervisor Cropsey, (Chairman of the Committee,) said that the whole matter was simply but a contest between the officers of different regiments as to having the selecting and renting of the armories. The Committee, he thought, could do its duty equitably, and it courted investigation into its acts; yet, he had no objection to the Special Committee called for.

Supervisor Van Schaick declared whether the Committee had any authority from the Board to hold the investigation, or any power to send for persons or papers. The whole question as to a suit-shed; the County has leased an armory at a yearly rental of $16,000, to be paid in quarterly installments, and has to pay $2,000 for a rental of $10,000; then, to my mind, some one intends to ring $4,000 for the term of the lease, ten years.

The MAYOR—No Standing Committee has power to send for persons and papers, unless the Legislature so invest it. Supervisor Van Schaick's charges are serious, well taken.

The resolution was then adopted, and Messrs. Vance, (Chairman,) Falconer, and Cropsey appointed the Special Committee. Mr. Van Schaick was named by the Mayor as one of the Special Committee, but he declined to act on the ground that he was a member of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

Supervisor Van Schaick presented a petition that he signed the report of the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, which was to have been done yesterday, did not take place, as a quorum did not appear. The report, a further adjournment took place to Tuesday next, at 11 A. M.

Personal.

Gen. Robert Lenox Banks, of Gov. Hoffman's staff, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator S. Chandler, of Michigan, and Commander Howison, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. R. M. Wallace, of South Carolina, and Dr. C. Hart, of Chicago, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prince K. Yoshioca, of Japan, is at the St. James Hotel.

Col. Gowen, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

Judge James D. Coll, of Pittsfield, is at the Gilsey House.

Herbert Taylor, of London, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Ex-Mayor W. G. Field, of Buffalo, and Hon. A. D. Pomeroy, of Washington, are at the Astor House.

Major Edgar Sealye, of New-Orleans, and Hon. Arthur Chaney, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Fire in Wallaughby-Avenue, Brooklyn.

The two-story frame buildings, Nos. 435 and 437 Willoughby-avenue, Brooklyn, owned by John H. Hoff, and occupied as a cash and flour factory by James S. Larue, together with their contents, were destroyed by fire Friday evening. Mr. Hoff's loss on buildings was $1,500; no insurance. Mr. Larue lost $3,500 on stock and tools, partly insured. Cause of the fire is not known. James Cassidy, foreman of No. 4 engine, was struck with a pipe, and received a severe gash on the forehead. The engine was slow in getting to the fire, on account of the deep snow and the lack of sufficient horse-power to pull them, and the property was left at the mercy of the flames until 10 was almost entirely consumed.

A Boy Missing.

On the morning of Nov. 9 James Keaney, aged eleven years, left his home, and has not been since heard of. He is of small stature, brown black eyes, dark hair; has a small scar on his cheek under one eye; had on leather boots, dark pants, and a blue cloth jacket, with a cap. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his parents, at No. 211 Mercer-street.

A Teacher Indicted in a Connecticut Man's Suit.

From the Connecticut Press, Dec. 20.

While our traveling correspondent, Major Sidney Herbert, was conversing with Mr. Allison Malone, in the Fulton County Jail, at Appleton, on Friday morning last, the day following the dance on which he received the sentence of death for killing young Phillips, the prisoner was called to the grated door of the prison by a lady, a relative, whom he proved to be a sister of the little daughter of the jailer, Mr. W. A. Rosenthal, immediately and about seven years old. Previous words and expressions upon a former occasion were then informed, Speaking that he had been employed to clean the jailer's parlor, and while in the latter room the unhappy little child, with many tears and sobbings, told how the teacher of the district school, Miss Hawkins, had struck her with a ruler, and sending her to the primer class. Malone then threatened that if the teacher came there again, she would be killed. With deep sobbing, "I want to see Miss Hawkins," was the prisoner last words to the child, as he left her, with this declaration of vindictive spirit, and the tearful and unsatisfied mother of the child, who had been left to the care of the jailer's family, left the prison.

THE CENTRE-ST. FIRE.

The Remains of the Victims Not Yet Discovered.

Red-Tapeism in the Public Departments.

Action of Coroner Herrman—The Board of Police, the Board of Health, and Board of Supervisors—Indignation of the Victim's Friends.

No progress was made yesterday to search for the bodies of the victims of the Centre-street fire. The Police Commissioners rendered the matter to the Health Commissioners, who held a special meeting and decided, on the advice of their counsel, not to interfere. It therefore rests with the owner, lessees, or insurance companies, all of whom are unwilling to incur any expense in the matter. Meanwhile the friends continue pouring water on the smoking ruins, and the relatives of the victims are frantic in their appeals for a search. Yesterday they paid several visits to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and on learning that nothing had been done in the way of instituting a search, several declared that they would storm the search themselves to-day. The cleaning away of the debris will probably occupy two days. The rains attract the attention of the Coroner, and yesterday crowds were on the opposite sidewalk. Several unemployed laborers hang about the vicinity, ready to commence work when some one shall be authorized to employ them. In the existing complication, however, it is unlikely that anything will be done before to-morrow. Yesterday a few laborers and policemen attempted to clear away the debris on the Centre-street front, but were forced to abandon the undertaking within half an hour. Coroner Herrman yesterday addressed a letter to Controller Green, inquiring whether the latter would become responsible for the expense of exhumation, and received a communication to the District-Attorney, requesting to know whether he be summoned. The Coroner's letter to the Controller is as follows:

Hon. A. B. Green:

DEAR SIR: On the 25th inst., a fire took place at Nos. 49, 51, and 53 Centre-street, by which it is supposed fifteen or twenty persons were burned to death. Up to this hour the bodies of only three of the victims have been recovered. Should there be any more bodies found, I will be obliged to you if you will inform me whether you will pay the expenses of the inquests, or have they any appropriation to cover the same?

The Commissioners of the Board of Health have been willing to incur this amount in the past, but the matter might be different. I am of the opinion that the owner of the premises will have to pay the expenses of the inquests, as I am informed that the buildings were unoccupied.

I request you to favor me with your opinion, and advise me in the matter, and if you give an encouraging answer I intend to have search made, as I consider it my duty to have the dead decently buried and laid out in the proper manner.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. D. HERRMAN, Coroner.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held Wednesday, with Commissioners Nichols and Smith present, Mayor Hall in the Chair, a Secretary, and Superintendent Kelso, the following communication was received from Mr. A. J. Vanderpool, counsel to the Board, in answer to the request of Coroner Herrman that the Police Commissioners would be witnesses:

To the Board of Police:

GENTLEMEN: I am unable to find any law authorizing the Police Commissioners to appear in the Coroner's Court, and I am of opinion that they cannot be compelled to attend. If they are served with a subpœna I would advise them to disregard it.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. VANDERPOOL, Counsel to the Board.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.

The communication was placed on file, and no further action will be taken by the Board, as they were unanimously of opinion that they had no interest in the matter.

ACTION OF THE SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday P. M. yesterday, Mayor Hall in the Chair. Supervisor Cropsey offered a resolution authorizing it to be a County charge for the Coroners to order the exhumation or digging out of any bodies over which public policy dictates that inquests should be held.

The Mayor was of the opinion that it was the duty of the Coroner to have the dead buried.

Supervisor Cropsey objected to the resolution, as he feared that, under the pressure of existing feeling for the victims, an attempt was being made to undo the action taken by the Board at the previous meeting in relation to the Coroner's fees.

The resolution was indefinite, and he would not vote for it.

Supervisor Van Schaick thought that, although the resolution offered could not be adopted, yet some action should be taken expressive of the sense of the Board that the Coroner be directed to search for the bodies.

Supervisor Martin feared that such a course would be wholesale. He did not intend to act in the interest of the Coroners in an attempt to override the late decision of the Board. He was moved solely with the desire that some instant action might be had to bring satisfaction to the relatives of the unfortunate people who lie crushed under the ruins.

The mass of the day's proceedings was then read, with which it is unnecessary to trouble the reader.

Subsequently a special meeting of the Board of Health was held, for the purpose of taking some action in relation to the search for the bodies of the unfortunates who perished in the late conflagration. The following communication was read:

To the Board of Health of the Fourth Department of the City of New-York:

I have been applied to by many persons to have search made for the bodies of their relatives who perished in the late fire in Centre-street, and I am informed by the Coroner that he has been applied to by many persons for the same purpose. I am not sufficiently familiar with the condition of the premises in question to say anything positive as to the danger that would be incurred in making such search, but I am informed that the walls of the building are in a very dangerous condition, and that the floors are liable to fall in at any moment. I am also informed that the Coroner has no funds at his disposal for the purpose of paying the expenses of such search, and that no person can be found to undertake it, except at the most exorbitant prices. I am also informed that the Board would have to pay the expenses of the search, as the Coroner has no funds for the same. I am not prepared to say whether the Board would be justified in incurring the expense of such search, but I am of opinion that the matter is one that should be left entirely to the discretion of the Board.

There is another question which may arise, and which may be of importance, and that is, whether the search should be made by the Coroner or by the Board of Health. I am of opinion that it should be made by the Coroner, as he is the proper officer to attend to the duty of the recovery of the bodies of persons who have died by violence.

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To the Board of Health of the Fourth Department of the City of New-York:

I have been applied to by many persons to have search made for the bodies of their relatives who perished in the late fire in Centre-street, and I am informed by the Coroner that he has been applied to by many persons for the same purpose. I am not sufficiently familiar with the condition of the premises in question to say anything positive as to the danger that would be incurred in making such search, but I am informed that the walls of the building are in a very dangerous condition, and that the floors are liable to fall in at any moment. I am also informed that the Coroner has no funds at his disposal for the purpose of paying the expenses of such search, and that no person can be found to undertake it, except at the most exorbitant prices. I am also informed that the Board would have to pay the expenses of the search, as the Coroner has no funds for the same. I am not prepared to say whether the Board would be justified in incurring the expense of such search, but I am of opinion that the matter is one that should be left entirely to the discretion of the Board.

There is another question which may arise, and which may be of importance, and that is, whether the search should be made by the Coroner or by the Board of Health. I am of opinion that it should be made by the Coroner, as he is the proper officer to attend to the duty of the recovery of the bodies of persons who have died by violence.

The Mayor said that searching for bodies was the duty of the Coroner, and he thought that officer should not be interfered with.

Commissioner Smith thought that the Coroner was the proper person to attend to the matter.

Commissioner Nichols was of the same opinion.

Commissioner Kelso thought that the Coroner was the proper person to attend to the matter.

Commissioner Nichols moved that the communication be laid on the table.

Commissioner Smith